



Microphysical and Chemical Processes on Saharan Dust Aerosols During Their Atmospheric Life Cycle

The Saharan Desert is one of the largest sources of natural atmospheric aerosols worldwide and this has numerous implications on climate, health, and regional weather systems. For well over a decade, the Saharan Dust Aerosols and Ocean Science Expedition (AEROSE) cruises have collected in-situ and remotely sensed observations of Saharan dust plumes as they enter the marine boundary layer above the tropical Atlantic Ocean and as they propagate towards the Caribbean. The AEROSE cruises seek to address three central scientific questions: (1) What is the nature of the chemical, physical, and microbial changes on the mineral dust and smoke aerosol distributions as they evolve during trans-Atlantic transport? (2) How do Saharan and sub-Saharan outflows affect the regional atmosphere and ocean

AEROSE Campaigns 2004, 2006-2011, 2013a,b, 2015a,b, 2017, 2019

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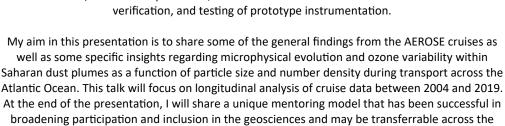
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during trans-Atlantic transport? and (3) What is the capability of satellite remote sensing and numerical models for resolving and studying the above processes? Along the way, we have taken advantage of the unique setting to perform a variety of satellite calibration/validation experiments, model



STEM fields.

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In Dr. Morris joined Arizona State University as Professor of Chemistry and Environmental Sciences and Director of the School of Mathematical and Natural Sciences at the New College of Interdisciplinary Arts and Sciences in July 2020.

Previously, Dr. Morris was a Professor in the Department of Chemistry and Director of the Atmospheric Sciences Program at Howard University. He was the Principal Investigator and Founding Director of the NOAA Cooperative Science Center in Atmospheric Sciences and Meteorology (NCAS-M). This multidisciplinary research and education organization is a thirteen-member academic research consortium that NCAS-M partners with NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS), the National Satellite and Environmental Data Service (NESDIS), and Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) to advance scientific knowledge about the world's atmosphere and societal responses to weather, climate, and air quality phenomena.

Dr. Morris also founded the HU Graduate Program in Atmospheric Sciences (HUPAS). HUPAS is the first PhD-degree granting Atmospheric Sciences program at any minority-serving institution and is a national leader in the production of minority PhDs in its field. Under his guidance, over 50% of the African American and 30% of the Hispanic American

PhDs in Atmospheric Sciences produced from 2006 to 2018 in the United States graduated from this program. 97% of the program's alumni are working in their respective fields across federal agencies, the private sector, and academia.

